

Prices and Prospects.

LIMIT IN STAGNATION HAS NOT YET BEEN REACHED, IS BELIEF

**Week Passes Without Report
of a Single Sale of
Furnace Grade.**

CONSUMERS DO NOT BID

**Producers Have No Taking Price;
Car Lots For Miscellaneous Pur-
poses \$1.10, Heating Coke, \$8.50;
Foundry Off Another 25 Cents.**

Special to The Weekly Courier
PITTSBURG June 22.—Any idea that may have been entertained in the past two or three months, that the coke market had attained the limit in stagnation is dispelled by the record of the past week. In some well informed quarters in Pittsburgh the opinion is expressed that there has not been a single sale of Connellsville furnace coke in the past week to any blast furnace interest. Of course that may not be strictly true but the news of sales has not leaked out, and as the trade has plenty of leisure in which to investigate it is evident that sales have at any rate been altogether inconsequential.

There are always some consumers of standard furnace coke not smelters. In ordinary times the purchases by these consumers are only a drop in the bucket but now when they continue and all other sales practically cease they become relatively conspicuous and they make up little market there is. If these little sales did not occur there would be no market at all to quote. In some commodities when there are no transactions the price is quoted on a "bid and asked" basis but that could not be done in coke for two reasons, each sufficient in itself. There is no bid price on the part of consumers who do not buy and no asking price on the part of producers who do not sell. Some operators may have won their think is an asking price but the figure is really a price the wish the market would get to.

Sale of single carloads of standard furnace coke to miscellaneous consumers in the past week have been at \$3.00 net to the "insurer." If a broker intervened he got something out of it. There are rumors that some operators would be willing to sell at 27¢ if they could get orders of blast furnace size, say ten carloads, but there is no inquiry \$2.75 cannot be regarded as part of the market.

Heating coke is supposed still to be salable, but whether it is or not, in any reasonable volume is in question. Sales recently reported were at \$2.75.

Spot laundry coke is off about 25 cents in the week. In a few rail weeks there has been talk of \$4.00 being done but there is practically no doubt that this is not really standard coke. Regular laundry coke seems to have declined from \$4.50 to \$2.25. Two well known brands are down to \$3.00 while a third well known brand is down to \$3.50 making a narrow range of \$4.25 to \$3.00. Sales are lighter all around than a week or two ago and the \$3.00 brands are naturally especially light.

Furnace coke on contract remains quoable at \$3.00 to \$3.25 according to period of delivery. While the market has been very quiet prices can be figured out easily. Two contracts were reported a week ago, one at \$3.00 for the third quarter and one at \$3.15 for a somewhat longer period but not to the end of the year. One may assume that a contract to the end of the year would be at a shade higher still. Thus the market is quietude as follows:

Steel	\$3.00
Electric Furnace	\$3.00 - \$3.25
Pig Iron	\$3.00 - \$3.50

The pig iron market has relaxed a great deal into dullness. No transactions of the least consequence are reported. Basic is offered at \$2.00 or 50 cents less than a week ago and the market is quotable at \$1.50.

These prices are off a half Valley furnace freight to Pittsburg being \$1.95.

An event of some interest occurred in the week the annual settlement of Lake Superior iron ore prices. This is the latest the event has occurred for a general iron ore price. The 1921 prices are as was expected early in the year being a reduction of \$1.00 from the 1920 prices or a return to the 1911 schedule. The leading men of the steel industry are now \$5.35 at Lake Erie dock. At the beginning of the year most furnaces took off a dollar a ton on their ore inventories so that there is no further bookkeeping to be done. The loss was taken and practically nothing else was said about it. For some time past iron prices have been in relation to the expected price of iron ore when fresh purchases should have to be made rather than on the cost of the iron ore the bid was used in making the iron or the stock ore that is still to be used when the furnaces get into blast again. Just now the furnaces are engaged in trying to sell their stocks of pig iron and the stocks are moving very slowly.

None Offered.

To Bell-Peabody Fuel Co. has moved from Frick to Oliver building

COKE FREIGHT RATES

The free gage rates on coke from the Connellsville district which includes what is officially known as the Connellsville region (sometimes called the Basin district) and the Lower Connellsville district (often called the Middle district and sometimes the Masontown) to principal points for shipment are as follows per ton of 2,000 pounds:

Dest nation	Rate
Baltimore	3.00
Bethel	2.80
Latrobe	4.60
Cleveland	3.00
Columbus	3.00
Detroit	4.00
L. St. Louis	1.70
Harrisburg	3.00
Johnstown	1.60
Louisville	4.60
Milwaukee	3.00
New York	4.40
Philadelphia	3.00
Pittsburgh	1.80
Port Huron	2.80
Port Mouton	3.00
Pottstown	4.80
Reading	3.50
Richmond Va (U. S. O.)	2.00
St. Louis	4.40
South Bethlehem	3.00
Toronto, Can.	3.00
Toledo O	4.00
Wheeling	2.50
Valley Points	2.00
For Export	
Iron Connellsville Dist	1.00
Philadelphia (O. B. Net)	1.00
Iron Latrobe (O. B. Net)	1.00
Philadelphia (O. B. Net)	1.00
Baltimore (O. B. Net)	1.00

1. The bill is regular on its character and seek to establish governmental control over a private industry.

(2) The bill is highly inquisitorial in its nature and discriminates in favor of other industries, violates the Constitution and would add to government expense and coal cost.

HEAVIER CALL FOR STEEL WILL FOLLOW STOCK LIQUIDATION

Jobbers and Manufacturers (on-
summers) Production Now Less
Than 25 Per Cent.

Special to The Weekly Courier

N.Y. June 22.—The Ameri-
can Metal Market and Daily Iron &
Steel Report will review the steel and
steel trade tomorrow as follows:

Price cutting and price declines in
steel products are recorded in quan-

tities where a long range view is
as constituting a slow down. The pri-

ceal performance involves the liqui-

dation of stocks of steel held by job-

bers and manufacturing consumers

and the distribution of stocks of manu-

factured ware including agricultural

implements, hardware, cutlery, mach-

inery and various other items.

When these stocks are liquidated

they will be a heavy call for steel

even if the general industrial ac-

tivity of the country has not increased

an improvement in this respect is to

be expected by August or September

and at the same time the same may be an

improvement in the general industrial

and commerce situation. If so there

will be a double influence upon the

steel industry which has ample room

in which to respond. Steel production

is now at between 20 and 25 per cent

of capacity and is likely to go at

about 15 per cent in July. If distribu-

tion of stocks adds one-half to the de-

mand by September 1 and industrial

activity is not restored such as it

was in 1919, the call for steel

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Why Bituminous Operators Are Opposed to Enactment of the Proposed Coal Control Bills

Continued from Page One.
much more burdensome to the industry and the public.

(3) The bill violates the constitutional guarantee against unreasonable search and seizure.

In Section 19 of the bill the private books, papers, records, accounts, documentary correspondence of any operator, dealer, or other person subject to the provisions of this Act are made "subject to examination by the secretary or the director or their duly authorized agents." Inasmuch as every consumer of coal using more than 100 tons per year is a "person subject to the provisions of the Act" and required to furnish information to the secretary or director it is obvious that each and every one of such consumers, including practically every manufacturing company, apartment or hotel owner, common carrier, public utility, etc., as well as all operators, wholesalers and dealers in coal, would be liable to have all of their books, records, correspondence, etc., examined under the provisions of this bill; and the heavy penalties imposed by the bill upon any person who refuses to produce such books, papers, records, correspondence, etc., for examination, would apply equally to each and every one of those consumers as well as to those engaged in the coal industry.

It is doubtful whether any American legislative body ever attempted to enact a law providing for such an inquisitorial investigation into the private affairs of the citizens and without regard to whether or not they are engaged in any particular line of industry. Such a bill obviously violates the constitutional right of privacy.

(4) The bill makes possible the publication of private affairs.

Section 19 provides "that the secretary shall, on request, and to the extent that he deems proper in the public interest, place at the disposal of any private or public board, commission or other group engaged in the arbitration, conciliation, or settlement of any labor dispute arising in any mine from which coal is shipped in commerce, all data and information in the files of his office relating to the matter in controversy, except data and information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person." It is, to be sure, attempted by the final phrase in this section to protect the business transactions of any particular person, but in view of the general language used, authorizing the secretary to supply "all data and information relating to the matter in controversy" to any "private" or "public" board, etc., business information of the most vital importance to those engaged in the industry might, and probably would, be given to those who have no proper concern therewith, and would become public.

(5) The bill violates the Constitution in that it attempts to force the disclosure of information concerning matters which are not within the power of Congress to control.

This bill is ostensibly based on the power of Congress over Interstate Commerce, which is defined in Section 2, but in the later sections the bill ignores altogether this limitation upon congressional power, and again and again requires the giving of information concerning matters which have nothing whatever to do with interstate commerce, or, indeed, with any kind of commerce whatsoever. For example, all of the details of the costs of production of coal and the profits derived therefrom might be required to be furnished under the provisions of this bill, and heavy penalties by way of fines and imprisonment imposed if the "rules and regulations" with reference thereto were not observed. Under the provisions of this bill it might be claimed by government officials that they had the authority to prescribe the theory of cost accounting to be followed by operators and by others engaged in the industry and to penalize anyone who failed to observe any such theory of cost accounting. A similar contention was made by the Federal Trade Commission prior to the injunctions granted against the exercise of any such authority in the suits instituted on behalf of the coal and steel industries.

The production of coal is not commerce, and that is no more within the control of Congress than is ordinary manufacturing or merchandising, has been decided by the courts. The mere fact that some part of the product of a coal operator or of a manufacturer or merchant may be shipped in interstate commerce does not subject his business of producing coal or manufacturing goods or selling merchandise to the control of Congress, and neither does it authorize Congress to force the giving of information concerning such business.

(6) The bill violates the Constitution in that it attempts to delegate legislative power to the executive branch.

In Section 5 it is left to the unguided judgment of the President as to when, if at all, "costs and profits" shall be investigated by the secretary. The exercise of such power does not depend upon any finding, of fact by the President. Such an unlimited discretion amounts to a delegation of legislative power to the President to make laws and violates the Constitutional provisions creating the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the government and confining their separate functions to them respectively.

(7) The bill obviously will fail to accomplish its ostensible purpose.

There is no reason whatever to believe that the passage of this bill would accomplish any such purpose as has ostensibly prompted its introduction into Congress. The difficulties under which the coal industry operates are the same as those applicable to many other lines of business such as lack of adequate transpor-

tation facilities and irregularity of markets. Neither of these difficulties will be in any way cured or lessened by the enactment of this bill. The railroads will not be enabled to supply more cars or with greater regularity nor will the consumers of coal be forced to buy their coal when the demand is slack and the mines are idle, as at the present time. All information necessary for dealing with both of these difficulties is now being currently collected by the government through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Geological Survey.

(8) The bill will entail upon the national government great expense in the way of administration, and increase the cost of production of coal.

The full administration and enforcement of this bill would require the creation of a department or bureau having at least as many employees as those of the Fuel Administration during the war, which was at times in excess of 2,000, and the Fuel Administration dealt with only a very small portion of the matters covered by the terms of this bill.

The inquisitorial investigations of the private affairs of all engaged in the coal industry, and of consumers using more than 100 tons of coal per year, would in itself keep busy a large number of investigators, and if "costs and profits" are also to be investigated numerous skilled accountants would have to be employed.

At a time when it is the announced purpose of the government to reduce the number of bureaus and cut down the payroll and to decrease expenses, this bill would necessitate huge annual expenditures for the carrying out of its provisions.

It also might, and probably would, impose a large financial burden upon all engaged in the coal industry, for they could, under the provisions of this bill, be required to furnish information concerning each and every one of the details of their business as above pointed out, and in such form and manner as the government officials might prescribe under their ultimate authority. The additional cost thus imposed would necessarily increase the cost of producing coal, and ultimately add to the price charged the consuming public.

(9) The bill calls for needless duplication of work on the part of government officials and employees.

Section 13 of this bill specifically refers to the collection of information by the various departments, bureaus, boards, commissions, and agencies of the government, and contemplates that all of these several information-gathering agencies should continue their activities in spite of the fact that under the terms of this bill the secretary of commerce and director of the Bureau of Mines are also to be authorized to require the furnishing of information concerning every conceivable detail of the coal industry. Instead of being a bill for the consolidation and simplification of the collection of information, with corresponding reduction of expense to the government—which would be in accord with the announced policy of the Administration—this bill imposes an additional burden upon the government, the industry, and the public generally.

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In Section 5 it is left to the un-

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, June 18, 1921.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
48	Adah	MERCHANT COVENS	
235	Allison No 1	Wm. J. Rainey, Inc.	Greensburg
200	Allison No 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	American 1	AMERICAN COKE CORPORATION	Pittsburg
240	American 2	The Wilke & Fruehauf Co.	Pittsburg
20	Aspin	Browning Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	Century	Century Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Champion	Champion C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	Clyburn	Hatch Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	Clyburn	Hatch Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
228	Dobro	Holinholz Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
102	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
160	Donald No 3	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Eina	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
24	Fainley	Jay Hyatt & Co.	Uniontown
120	Fainley	John Fainley & Co.	Uniontown
58	Gantua	Gantua Coke Co.	Connellsville
200	Griffin No 1	Heida Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Griffin No 2	Heida Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	Herbert	L'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	Hillside	Westmoreland Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
52	Hillside	Westmoreland Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
194	Hopewell	James H. Hoover	Connellsville
83	Hope	Hoppe Coke Co.	McClintock
195	Hustead	Hustead-Sennett C & C Co.	Uniontown
269	Isabelin	Heida Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
110	Katherine	Katherine Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	Leton	Franklin Coke Co.	Pittsburg
43	Liberty	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
400	Littie	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
40	Littie Gem	The Black Jack Coke Co.	Pittsburg
30	Low Shaw	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	Marion	southern C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
14	Marion	Snowdon Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	Old Bone	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
102	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
76	Puritan No 3	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	Ridgeway	Poland Coal Co.	Uniontown
120	Ridge Hill	Ridge Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Oakwood
278	Royal	W. J. Rainey	New York
46	Russell	McKeehan & Coke Co.	Smithfield
24	Shaffer	H. H. McKeehan & Coke Co.	Smithfield
26	Shaffer	Holly-Calgirian C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
373	Scarlett	Taylor Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	Shamrock	Payette Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Sterling	Consolidated C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Sunshine 2	McClintock C. & C. Co.	Pittsburg
100	Thompson 1	Uniontown Coke Co.	Uniontown
120	Thompson 2	Eastern C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
594	Tower Hill	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
40	Virgle	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottsdale
500	Washington 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
500	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co.	Dawson
85	Yukon	Whyley Coke Co.	Uniontown
5,857	822		
		FURNACE OVENS	
200	Arlita	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Altoona, Pa. Co.
100	Brucoperis	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
170	Brier Hill	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Brier Hill
426	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
800	Colonial No 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
305	Colonial No 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	Colonial No 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
260	Desh	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
600	Edenboro	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Fairbank	Struthers Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	Footdale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	Geneva	McKeehan Coal Co.	Ladonia, Ohio
30	Lebanon	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Lebanon
216	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
445	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, O
30	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
420	Owent	American Coke Corporation.	Uniontown
400	Republ	American Coke Corporation.	Uniontown
400	Rosco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
220	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6,852	620		



Homer L. Burchinal

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without any enabling legislation, therefor.

There is no ground for discriminating between the coal industry and the several other industries above named and enacting special and inquisitorial legislation of the character of the Frelinghuysen bill.

The bituminous operators join with the other branches of the industry in announcing their opposition to this pending legislation, which is both regulatory and inquisitorial in its character and singles out the coal industry as one for particular legislative direction and control.

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To assume that legislation is necessary at this time because of recent and transitory conditions is unwar-

anted.

(11) The bituminous coal operators like those engaged in other branches of the coal industry have offered voluntarily to furnish all proper commercial information to the government.

Representatives of the bituminous coal operators and of other branches of the industry have repeatedly stated that they are ready and willing to furnish to the secretary of commerce commercial information concerning the production of coal, the shipments made and the average prices realized so as to enable the secretary to publish from time to time statistical data concerning the industry. The information so offered to be furnished would serve any purpose which the secretary of commerce has announced.

The coal industry also has for many years past voluntarily given information to different departments of the government, such as the Geological Survey, to the entire satisfaction of government officials and the public,

respectively.

(7) The bill obviously will fail to accomplish its ostensible purpose.

There is no reason whatever to be

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THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1921

"LET'S BE BRAVE!"

The inspiring editor of "The Courier" has never been so moved in pronouncements, signs or omens, but an incident recently coming under his notice becomes significant when considered in the light of subsequent events. Reference thereto can be made, it is believed, without obscuring a private grief upon public notice.

On the day word was received that the illness of Catherine Garry had become critical there was published in these columns a poem by Edgar A. Guest, entitled, "Let's Be Brave." When the printer's proof came to the editor's desk the first line of the poem, "Let's be brave when the laughter," attracted attention. Instantly there dashed the thought, how personnel would be the application had there been the change of a single letter—a "d" for the "l" in the word "laughter," making it "daughter!"

Refusing, however, to regard the similarity in words as foretelling a foreboding sorrow, the proof was read and the incident forgotten until later when the necessity to "be brave" brought it vividly to mind. In the belief that the poem, and the faith and courage which it inspires, will be helpful to others who, too, must some time meet situations when "trials come" and "joy departs," it is reprinted herewith:

Let's be brave when the laughter dies,
And the tears come into our troubled eyes.

Let's cling to the faith and the old belief.

When the skies grow gray with the clouds of rain.

Let's bear the sorrows, and hurt, and pain.

And wait till the laughter comes again.

Let's be brave when the trials come
And our hearts are sad and our lips are dumb.

Let's strengthen ourselves in the times of test.

By whispering softly that God knows best.

Let's still believe, though we cannot know.

We shall learn sometime, it is better so.

Let's be brave when the joy departs.

Till peace shall come in our troubled hearts.

For the stars, sun, fall and the rain

Come down, and each bower be pressed in the thorny crown;

Yet after the dark shall the sun arise.

So let's be brave when the laughter dies.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AS CURB ON RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVING.

The frequency with which lives are being crushed out by automobile collisions and wrecks on the public highways is creating a situation which is fast becoming so intolerable that something must be done to reduce the casualties from this source. So alarming have the dangers become that many persons are restrained from venturing out with their machines for fear that they will become victims of the mad rush which seems to have seized the majority of drivers.

To the natural hazards arising from purely unavoidable accidents, such as broken axles, steering gears and the like, there has been added the still greater menace of the speed maniacs who run regardless of the safety to everybody on the roads, themselves included. No matter how careful an individual driver may be to avoid danger to himself and other drivers the precautions he takes provide no insurance against damage or injury by that class of drivers who throw all caution to the winds and rush wildly along the highway; as if taking part in a speedway contest.

To completely check the violations of the speed laws and ordinances would require a police force of the proportions of a standing army. The comparatively few officers available make it almost impossible to apprehend more than a few of the most flagrant offenders. When these are haled into court they usually escape with a light fine which in no wise acts as a deterrent. Released, they repeat their offense at the first opportunity, and sooner or later, run down a victim if they do not earlier break their own neck when crashing into a telephone pole or turning turtle over an embankment.

Inasmuch as the enforcement of the law seems wholly inadequate to remedy the speeding evil, some other methods are imperatively needed to check the frightful loss of life incident to automobile travel. Public opinion in condemnation ought to be a most potent agency in this respect. If the demand for gender practices in driving is made insistent and strong enough, and the speed fiends are singled out and exposed to the authorities whenever they imperil the lives of other people, and the reckless driving evil frowned upon in every quarter, a sentiment should presently assume such proportions that drivers of this class would be regarded as potential murderers. Individual car owners, the automobile organizations and public bodies of every character could facilitate the creation of such a sentiment that unsafe driving would soon be rated in the same category as bomb throwing, arson and other crimes involving the loss of lives of innocent and unoffending persons, where it very properly belongs.

It is only a question of time until the reckless automobile driver loses his wrecker record.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS.

Philadelphia Ledger
Congresswoman Robertson, who was in Philadelphia recently and took occasion to voice her bitter opposition to the League of Women Voters, did not make it clear why she regards that organization unfavorably. She said that "it closes women's eyes to the good they might do individually," and added rather facetiously that "there is no such thing as non-partisan politics."

One trouble with the member of Oklahoma, perhaps, is that she finds herself, in public life in a cause against her will, her candidacy and election being somewhat of a contradiction to her former position on the enfranchisement of her sex. She views the possibilities of women's service at the polls from a too narrow viewpoint, and ignores the fact that the League of Women's Voters is not designed to be "a party" in any sense, but more as an agency for the training of women for their new duties and responsibilities.

There is not a great deal of danger of the women of America forming a party as such unless it be to accomplish special and limited results only to be attained by an appeal to their higher idealism, their greater moral sense. But there are serious misgivings in the minds of educated and thoughtful women voters in the old party organizations and trained in partisanship of the blind and unreasoning type. On the border questions of public policy, on the issues that affect men and women alike as citizens and taxpayers, there is plenty of room for the sort of partisanship that Miss Robertson apparently has in mind when she says, "There is no such thing as non-partisan politics." But there are far greater opportunities for usefulness, vastly greater hope of effective service, in the maintenance of the spirit of independence which has manifested itself so markedly in recent years, among the long-enfranchised mates.

If the League of Women Voters is going to help the women to concentrate their attention upon the higher and better aspects of "politics" and to bring their influence to bear collectively for worthy objects, it will have justified itself fully. It may or may not be a rash assumption that the vote of the women is going to have a purifying influence upon American politics, but that influence is not going to be brought to bear merely by an arbitrary division of the new voters into Republicans or Democrats, or their enlistment as honorary but powerless adjuncts of existing party committees.

LIMITING GAMES FOR GIRLS.

Pittsburg Dispatch
American girls who have read much and heard more of the wonderful outdoor complexities of English girls and their athletic superiority may have admiring admiration complicated with a stunning surprise on learning that an organized movement is in full stride across England to reduce feminine athletics to croquet and pastimes of similar violent nature. What is more astonishing is that the movement is headed and oratorically led by women teachers in secondary and higher schools.

Most astonishing of all is the largest, most astonishing of all the largest, most astonishing for the organized opposition—that athletic girls are reared at a sacrifice of feminine qualities.

If this objection is applied only to the more strenuous games such as football and basketball, and perhaps hockey, it will receive the support of many teachers of athletics and physicians as well as cautious parents who have measured the distance between resistances of the male and female physique. The English antagonists of this class of games are reared at a sacrifice of feminine qualities.

This is eminently right, fitting and proper. Having the right of man to a recently enfranchised citizens of the state. The state committee thus took step with the national committee recently selected a woman vice-chairman, and the next election women members of the state committee will be named by the committee, state laws not providing for their election this year. In the full-sense Republican women have been accorded every privilege previously enjoyed by male members of the party.

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